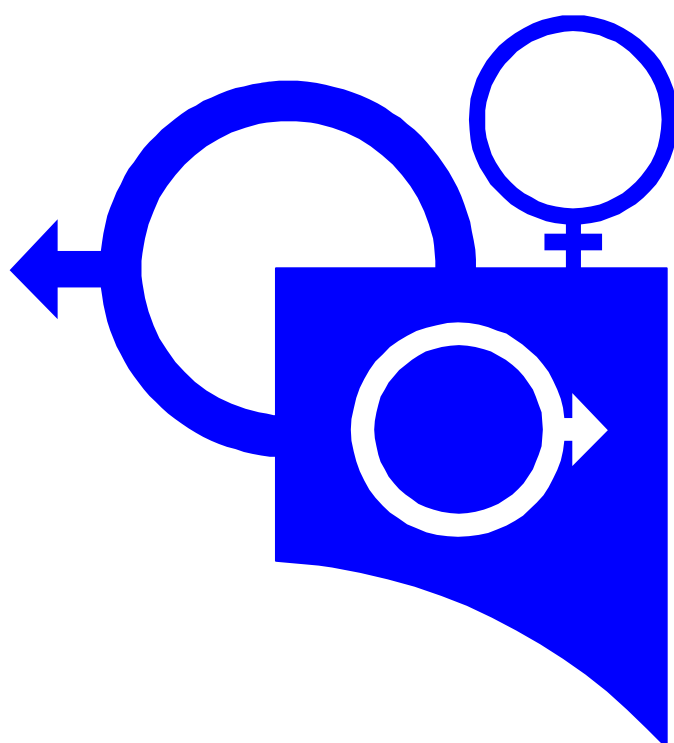


Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services Quarterly Surveillance Report

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All data in this report are provisional and subject to future revision.

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HIV INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

HIV Infection 1985 - 30/06/04

In South Australia, 910 individuals have been diagnosed with HIV infection, 823 (90%) males and 87 (10%) females. Of the males, 624 (76%) reported male-to-male sexual contact, 62 (7%) reported injecting drug use and 37 (4%) reported both risk factors. Heterosexual transmission was reported by 54 (62%) females diagnosed with HIV infection, 26 (30%) females reported injecting drug use (Table 1.1).

HIV Infection 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

Eleven males and one female were diagnosed with HIV infection during the second quarter. Eight men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.2).

Newly acquired infections 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

Of the eleven males diagnosed during the second quarter, four had acquired their infection in the preceding 12 months. Three of the four men reported male-to-male sexual contact as their risk factor (Table 1.3).

Newly acquired cases are infections acquired in the last 12 months, and are identified by negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.

Laboratory Screening For HIV Infection 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

During the second quarter of 2004, 20960 screening tests were performed, 8991 (43%) on males, 11969 (57%) on females (Table 1.5).

**Table 1.1 HIV infection detected in South Australia, 1985 - 30/06/04.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homosexual contact	624	76	na		624	69
Homosexual contact/IDU	37	4	na		37	4
Heterosexual contact	56	7	55	62	111	12
IDU	62	7	26	30	88	10
Blood products	8	1	2	2	10	1
Other	4	1	3	4	7	1
Unknown	32	4	1	2	33	3
Total	823		87		910	

na not applicable

**Table 1.2 HIV infection detected in South Australia,
01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date	
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Homosexual	8	na	15	na
Homosexual/IDU	-	na	1	na
Heterosexual	1	1	4	2
Heterosexual/IDU	1	-	2	-
Blood Products (overseas)	1	-	1	-
Not stated	-	-	2	-
Total	11	1	25	2

na - not applicable

**Table 1.3 Newly acquired HIV infection (incident cases¹)
01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date.
Exposure category by sex.**

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Homosexual	3	na	6	na	6
Heterosexual	-	-	1	-	1
Blood products (overseas)	1	-	1	-	1
Not stated	-	-	1	-	1
Total	4		9		9

na - not applicable

1 Incident case - negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months.

Table 1.4 HIV infection in males in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Case category by age at diagnosis.

Case category	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04			Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
	<25	25 - 39	≥40	<25	25 - 39	≥40
Newly acquired ¹	-	4	-	1	5	3
Greater than 12 months ²	-	3	1	-	6	2
Uncertain duration ³	-	-	3	-	3	5
Total		7	4	1	14	10

- 1 Incident case - negative serology in the preceding 12 months or diagnosed seroconversion illness in the preceding 12 months
- 2 Infection likely to be greater than 12 months - risk behaviour confined to more than 12 months ago or diagnosed seroconversion illness more than 12 months ago
- 3 Uncertain duration- tested for the first time this year and no seroconversion illness or AIDS defining illness present.

Table 1.5 Summary of HIV antibody tests, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04			Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	6053	7790	-	11793	15325	-	27188
Private	2938	4179	-	5895	8637	-	14532
Total	8991	11969		17688	23962	-	41720

HEPATITIS C SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis C Medical Notification 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

In the second quarter of 2004, 202 medical notifications of hepatitis C infection were received for 125 (63%) males and 75 (37%) females. Among these 202 cases, 184 individuals were newly diagnosed with Hepatitis C infection (Table 2.1).

Medical notification reported 80 individuals as having no previous hepatitis C test while 18 individuals had earlier, positive tests (before 1995). Twenty-nine individuals recorded a previous negative test; in 8 cases within the last 12 months and in 21 cases more than 12 months earlier. In a further 75 cases the testing history was unknown. In 127 (70%) newly diagnosed infections, past or present injecting drug use was reported as a likely transmission route for hepatitis C virus ([Table 2.1](#)).

At diagnosis, most individuals were aged between 20 and 49 years, 99 (77%) males and 55 (80%) females (Table 2.2).

Newly acquired infections - Incident Cases

Incident cases are infections acquired in the last 12 months, and are identified by recent seroconversion for hepatitis C antibodies or a positive test accompanied by acute clinical illness not ascribed to other causes.

Ten incident cases were identified during the quarter, eight had negative serology in the preceding 12 months while two individuals presented with clinical hepatitis. The incident cases comprised eight males and two females. In eight cases the likely mode of transmission for hepatitis C virus was injecting drug use (Table 2.3).

Collated laboratory data for hepatitis C antibody tests performed during the quarter are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.1 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/04-30/06/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/03 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU ¹	80	37	162	81	243
IDU /Tattoos	7	3	18	5	23
Blood transfusion/ products	3	8	12	10	22
Tattoos	5	1	10	3	13
Other ²	1	4	8	12	20
High prevalence country ³	11	10	17	14	31
Unknown/not identified	8	6	21	18	39
Total	115	69	248	143	391

¹ Includes IDU in combination with categories other than tattoos.

² Includes perinatal & household transmission, body piercing, occupational exposure, sexual.

³ Residence/medical treatment in a high prevalence country overseas.

Table 2.2 Hepatitis C infection, new diagnoses 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	2	1	3
10 - 19	2	3	5	10	15
20 - 29	21	22	45	40	85
30 - 39	36	17	82	43	125
40 - 49	42	16	85	31	116
≥ 50	13	11	29	18	47
Total	115	69	248	143	391

Table 2.3 Newly acquired infections (incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	6	2	14	4	18
IDU / Tattoo	-	-	1	-	1
Tattoo	-	-	1	1	2
Blood transfusion	1	-	1	-	1
Occupational exposure	-	-	-	1	1
Not stated	1	-	1	2	3
Total	8	2	18	8	26

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.4 Newly acquired infections (incident cases*) of hepatitis C infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<10	1	-	1	-	1
15 - 19	-	1	1	2	3
20 - 24	2	1	4	2	6
25 - 29	-	-	1	1	2
30 - 34	1	-	5	1	6
35 - 39	-	-	3	1	4
≥40	3	-	3	1	4
Total	8	2	18	8	26

* Incident cases are newly acquired infections, see text.

Table 2.5 Summary of laboratory tests for hepatitis C antibodies, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2 nd Quarter 01/04/04 – 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 – 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	5424	7289	11086	14974	26060
Private	3008	4252	6061	8720	14781
Total	8432	11541	17147	23694	40841

HEPATITIS B SURVEILLANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Hepatitis B Medical Notification 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

During the second quarter of 2004, 62 hepatitis B medical notifications were received. Of these, 2 were acute clinical cases of hepatitis B infection (Tables 3.1, 3.2). A further 18 were reports of chronic carriers of greater than twelve months duration, who had been previously diagnosed, but not notified (Table 3.3). Reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration accounted for 42 cases (Table 3.3).

Exposure categories identified for the acute clinical cases were injecting drug use (1) and heterosexual contact (1) (Table 3.1).

Of the 42 reports of antigen positivity of uncertain duration, 30 tested surface antigen positive for the first time this quarter and the testing history was unknown for the remaining 12 cases. Among the 30 individuals who tested surface antigen positive for the first time, but were not acute cases, the racial origin of 13 (43 %) was reported as Asian (Table 3.4).

The number of hepatitis B surface antigen tests performed by laboratories for this quarter is shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.1 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Exposure category by sex.

Exposure category	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
IDU	1	-	2	-	2
Heterosexual Contact	-	1	-	1	1
Total	1	1	2	1	3

Table 3.2 Acute hepatitis B infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10 – 19	-	1	-	1	1
20 – 29	-	-	-	-	-
30 – 39	1	-	2	-	2
40 – 49	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 50	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	1	3

Table 3.3 Hepatitis B infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Case category by sex.

Case category	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Acute infection	1	1	2	1	3
Antigen positive - uncertain duration	29	13	53	31	84
Chronic carriers - >12 months duration	12	6	19	11	30
Total	42	20	74	43	117

Table 3.4 Individuals who tested hepatitis B surface antigen positive for the first time, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	1	-	2	2	4
Asian	5	8	10	15	25
Caucasian	4	-	9	2	11
Other/unknown	9	3	13	5	18
Total	19	11	34	24	58

Table 3.5 Summary of hepatitis B surface antigen tests, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter			Year to date			Total
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04			01/01/04 - 30/06/04			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	
Public	5152	7265	-	10268	14877	-	25145
Private	2041	3458	-	4127	7122	-	11249
Total	7193	10723	-	14395	21999	-	36394

GENITAL CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Genital Chlamydial Infection 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

Between 1 April and 30 June 2004, medical practitioners notified 678 cases of genital chlamydial infection to Sexually Transmitted Diseases Services. Of the 678 notifications, 276 (41%) occurred in males and 402 (59%) in females (Table 4.1).

Males and females aged less than 30 years accounted for 206 (38%) and 342 (62%) cases of genital chlamydial infection, respectively (Table 4.1). The majority of individuals, 522 (77%), reported their racial origin as Caucasian (Table 4.2). Eighty-nine percent of individuals acquired the infection in South Australia.

The number of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia performed during this quarter is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.1 Genital chlamydial infection in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group (years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	32	127	63	238	301
20 - 24	112	161	197	306	503
25 - 29	62	54	119	108	227
30 - 34	32	32	63	55	118
35 - 39	21	17	33	24	57
≥ 40	17	11	30	15	45
Total	276	402	505	746	1251

Table 4.2 Genital chlamydial infection, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Race by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	34	63	51	87	138
Asian	8	20	21	30	51
Caucasian	218	304	396	600	996
Other/unknown	16	15	37	29	66
Total	276	402	505	746	1251

Table 4.3 Summary of laboratory tests for genital chlamydia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Laboratory by sex.

Laboratory	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	2755	5664	5143	10983	16126
Private	909	2567	1863	5221	7084
Total	3664	8231	7006	16204	23210

GONOCOCCAL INFECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Gonococcal Infection 01/04/04 - 30/06/04

In the second quarter of 2004, 133 cases of gonococcal infection were notified to STD Services by laboratories. Medical notifications were received for 129 cases. Of the 129 cases notified 74 (57%) occurred in males, and 55 (43%) in females (Table 5.1). Demographic data are not yet known for the four cases, three males and one female.

Gonococcal infection occurred in a wide age range with 80 cases (62%) occurring in males and females aged less than 30 years (Table 5.1).

The racial origin was reported as Aboriginal for 49 female cases (89%). In males, 38 cases (51%) were Aboriginal and 34 (46%) were Caucasian (Table 5.2).

The majority of individuals (116, 90 %) acquired the infection in South Australia (Table 5.3). Of these, 80 cases (62%) were diagnosed in residents of South Australian communities in Central Australia.

The site of infection for the twelve males (16%) with gonococcal infection who reported male-to-male sexual contact is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.1 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Age group by sex.

Age group(years)	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
< 20	10	18	22	25	47
20 - 24	18	16	31	22	53
25 - 29	12	6	20	9	29
30 - 34	13	13	20	16	36
35 - 39	8	2	11	3	14
≥ 40	13	-	26	1	27
Total	74	55	130	76	206

Table 5.2 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Racial origin by sex.

Racial origin	2nd Quarter 01/04/04 - 30/06/04		Year to date 01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Aboriginal	38	49	50	61	111
Asian	-	-	2	-	2
Caucasian	34	6	75	15	3
Other	2	-	3	-	3
Total	74	55	130	76	206

Table 5.3 Gonococcal infection detected in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year to date. Likely location of acquisition of infection by sex.

Location	2nd Quarter		Year to date		
	01/04/03 - 30/06/04		01/01/04 - 30/06/04		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
South Australia	65	51	114	72	186
Interstate	6	4	11	4	15
Overseas	3	-	5	-	5
Total	74	55	130	76	206

Table 5.4 Gonococcal infection detected in homosexual men in South Australia, 01/04/04 - 30/06/04 and year. Site of infection.

Site	2nd Quarter	Year to date
	01/04/04 - 30/06/04	01/01/04 - 30/06/04
Urethral	6	13
Rectal	2	3
Pharyngeal	3	61
Other	1	1
Total	12	27
Total males notified	74	130